

## CEP considers faculty vote, ROTC, and black admissions

By Karen Wattel

After three hours at a faculty meeting Wednesday at which their proposal on Institute requirements was voted down, a dozen members of the Committee on Educational Policy adjourned to a four hour meeting of their own.

Chairman Walter Rosenblith opened the meeting by allowing each person including the two student representatives, Peter Harris from SCEP, and Karen Wattel, Secretary-General, express his thoughts on how the faculty meeting went and why the CEP proposal failed.

Many attributed hesitation on the part of the faculty to take a small step in view of Professor Morrison's reminder of the larger context of the problem of the actual goals of the Institute today. Others attributed the failure simply to meeting dynamics, feeling that the proposed changes were not really that foreign to the faculty.

One person suggested that faculty

meetings held during class hours and supposedly ending at 5:00 or soon after was poor timing, and would be better attended at an open time such as Saturdays.

Before going on to the scheduled agenda, the group also discussed student representation. At present, they have invited the SCEP Chairman and a representative of the UAP to attend the meetings on a regular basis. They plan, however, to confer with the new student government, and to discover what they're trying to accomplish and how they plan to take action.

Professor William Watson, who had been invited to the meeting to speak about some research he has done about ROTC at MIT, exhibited some graphs showing how over the last several years an average of over 50 per cent of the undergraduates who joined, dropped out. The decision to drop out, however, was often accompanied with much agony according to Watson, who has interviewed a sizable number of ROTC students. To him, this implied something unsatisfactory about the course.

Discussion of ROTC, which had begun at the previous meeting, also touched on a Stanford Proposal and upon a letter from the American Civil Liberties Union. The ACLU position noted that, "Where ROTC programs exist, they should be completely voluntary. Academic credit should be granted only for those ROTC courses which are acceptable to and under the control of the regular faculty. ROTC instructors should not hold academic rank unless they are members of a normal academic department subject to regular procedures of appointment and dismissal."

A subcommittee with both faculty and student representation will probably be appointed to look further into the question of ROTC at MIT.

The open forum on calendar was brought up and postponed for discussion at a future meeting.

Professor Paul Gray presented a summary of how the admission of black students is progressing. Due to active recruitment this year, according to Gray, there has been a significant increase in the number of black applicants.



Photo by Harold Federow  
Michael Albert addresses faculty meeting Wednesday.

## Baddour to head Chem E; Gilliland gets Lewis chair

Dr. Raymond F. Baddour has been named to succeed Dr. Edwin R. Gilliland as head of the Department of Chemical Engineering.

Dr. Baddour, who graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1945 and received SM and ScD degrees from MIT in 1949 and 1951, has been on the MIT faculty since his appointment in 1948 as an instructor.

According to Dean Raymond Bispinchoff, Dean of the School of Engineering, Professor Baddour has made significant contributions to the application of chemistry and physics in many areas, including the mechanisms of heterogeneous catalysis, the application of plasmas to chemical reactions, the process of ion exchange and the fundamental principles of the flow of molecules adsorbed on surfaces.

Dr. Gilliland has been appointed to the new Warren K. Lewis Professorship of Chemical Engineering. Chairman of the Corporation James R. Killian, Jr., noted that the chair, with an endowment of more than \$600,000, was established in recognition of Dr. Lewis, who is regarded as the founder of modern Chemical Engineering.

Dr. Gilliland studied at the University of Illinois and Pennsylvania State College before receiving his ScD from the Institute in 1933. He was appointed to the faculty in 1936.

## Faculty defeats proposals for general requirement changes

By Greg Bernhardt

In a move that surprised many, the faculty Wednesday afternoon voted down three proposals to change the Institute requirements.

Defeated were the proposals of the Committee on Educational Policy and two substitute amendments sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee for Change and a group of Baker House students.

A second motion sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee to initiate an investigation of the best possible way to restructure the advisory system was tabled until the April meeting in a vote following the defeat of the previous proposals.

In other business, the faculty voted to continue senior pass-fail and passed a resolution stating that it was the sense of the faculty to proceed with examination of the advisory system. President Johnson also announced the formation of the Corporation Committee on Institute-wide Affairs.

Room 10-250 was filled to capacity by over 100 students and about 290 faculty members. The students overflowed their allotted section and caused a delay as President Johnson reshuffled the seating arrangements. After that, the faculty moved directly to consideration of the Institute requirements.

On behalf of the CEP, Professor Rosenblith entered the motion on requirement changes coming out of the task force headed by Professor French. The task force, which began to study the requirements nearly two years ago, recommended the elimination of 5.01 as a requirement and proposed regulations for the completion of the Science/Engineering and Humanities requirements.

At that point the motions of the Ad Hoc Committee were brought up as amendments to the CEP motion. Professor Morris Halle entered two separate motions: one dealing with the elimination of all Institute requirements and a second calling for the investigation of the advisory system.

Halle explained that although he favored the CEP motion, he was introducing the Ad Hoc proposals so they would be considered by the faculty. He expressed his support of the second motion which Johnson ruled would have to be considered after action of the CEP issue.

The floor was then turned over to UAP Michael Albert, who was granted speaking privileges to present the Ad Hoc Committee proposals. Albert argued that the proposals were sound reform. He stated that "not a single student would suffer" because the guidelines would still be there for those who needed them while other students would benefit from the freedom of course selection. Albert also questioned how the faculty could vote on an issue in which no students had been canvassed.

### Proposals debated

After Albert's remarks, the floor was opened to debate. Rosenblith rose to defend the CEP, explaining that it had conducted several open forums to receive student opinion and consider proposals offered by students.

Several other faculty members argued  
(Please turn to page 3)

## Wellesley College to entertain males: holds Coed Week

By Harold Federow

Will MIT have competition at Wellesley? This could be the result of a Coed Week to be held at the college April 7-12. Men from thirteen schools, including Amherst, Brown, Columbia, Yale, and Princeton, have been invited to participate in the week's activities. Only four local schools—MIT, Harvard, Brandeis, and Tufts—were invited.

While the total number of invitations extended was about 1900, lodgings for only 200 to 300 guests have been found. Andy Biren '71, Chairman of the Coed Week Committee, said that she would like all 1900 men to come. She recognizes that, "the number who would come to Coed Week is not necessarily the number that would come if Wellesley were coed." But, she wants "the feeling to pervade the campus of what it would be like to be coed."

According to present plans, those students not from the Boston area will be housed in the gym, Recreation building, Alumnae Hall, Billings Hall, and the Society Houses. Meals are planned as cafeteria style, with perhaps a picnic to be scheduled. Those students from local schools must make their own arrangements concerning food, although the present MIT-Wellesley cross-registration arrangements will be in effect.

The main focus of activities will center around the classes. Students who attend will be given lists of the various courses to be discussed during the week, and encouraged to participate as much as possible. "We really want people to attend and participate in classes."

A wide range of extra-curricular activities has been planned, starting at about 4:00 each afternoon. These include parties in the individual dorms, films, panel discussions, speakers, and T-groups. Also scheduled is a discussion on coeducation and a summary of the week's experiences. A mixer will be held Saturday, although this is not officially a part of Coed Week's agenda.

The main goal of Wellesley's Coed Week is to show the students what life on a coed campus would be like, and to persuade the administration and students that coeducation should be the direction in which Wellesley will eventually go.

Miss Biren did not have specific proposals for the implementation of coeducation at Wellesley. There will be discussions with a faculty committee concerning Wellesley's role as an all-woman college.

## Protesters rally in support of 27 US Army prisoners

By Dave deBronkart

Several hundred students and protesters met Tuesday at Government Center (and marched to South Station) to show support for 27 Army prisoners charged with mutiny.

The prisoners, known as the Presidio 27, have been charged as a result of their protests against the killing of an escaping prisoner. Three of the men are now serving terms of 15, 15 and 16 years for mutiny and 15 more went on trial Tuesday.

The protest organized at noon outside

the John F. Kennedy Federal Building. Several members of the New England Resistance spoke out against the "injustices undergone by these 27," protesting the conditions in the stockade, and charging that the Army "is looking for punishment, not justice, for the 17." Before the march began, the Guerilla Theatre enacted the incident. Dressed in mockeries of official Army garb, the players presented a satirical version of the events in the case. The play brought large amounts of applause and cheering which carried over as the march began.

### Police escort

The group lined up, two to four abreast, and marched to South Station, led by several motorcycle policemen. The effectiveness of the protest was marred at times by the conduct of some marchers. Some sang Army songs (e.g. "Cadence Count"), while others waved and made faces at people in stores and office windows as they passed.

### Meet at station

After the 20 minute march, the group reassembled on the plaza of Dewey Square, site of the Army Recruiting Office. Pointed efforts were made not to illegally obstruct the conduct of the office's business. Several more speakers attacked the US position in Vietnam, but showed ironic discord regarding the soldiers there. One member of the Army who has since joined the Resistance said that he had "nothing but praise" for those serving in Vietnam, while another speaker claimed that the "truly brave ones" were those who refused to fight, rather than those who would not protest, and went to Vietnam. Both drew loud applause.

The protest ended with several minutes of "Free the 27 - NOW!", during which one of the protesters tore up what appeared to be a draft card. He was not immediately seized by police.

## Asimov talks on lunar future

By Bill Roberts

Dr. Isaac Asimov, noted science and science fiction author, spoke Wednesday night in Kresge on the topic: "The Longest Journey: to the Galactic Empire."

Dr. Asimov opened by discussing the current series of moon flights, asking why none of the early prophecies of

space exploration included the possibility of disapproval with the idea of lunar exploration. His conclusions were that it is a matter of "Who pays?" In the past, it was assumed that exploration of space would be a privately financed matter. The cost has proved too great for this; the present program is government financed.

### Why the moon?

This of course leads to questions such as "Why spend all this money on going to the moon? Why not spend it on something useful like a cure for cancer?" Dr. Asimov's answer is that lunar research will pay off. He says that "In any case we learn things to send astronomers and geologists into paroxysms of joy..." and that it is quite possible that we will find the basis of a cancer cure on the moon.

The biggest stumbling block in finding a cancer cure is the complexity of living cells. If we could see life in its skeletal form, it is conceivable that we might be able to find out what goes wrong in a healthy cell to change it into a cancerous one. We may find the remains of such primitive life-forms on the moon.

Besides this possibility, there are several other things which we know are there: hard vacuum for the taking, large

quantities of hard radiation, and low gravity. (It is Dr. Asimov's prediction that one of the most fruitful fields of research will be gravito-physiology — the effects of gravity on the body.) However, he sees the moon's primary role as a base for exploration of the solar system.

### Beyond the moon

He envisions mankind spreading out through the solar system, especially into the asteroid belt; an asteroid properly hollowed out could provide a world-sized spaceship. Then, he predicts, someone will become bored with simply orbiting the sun — someone will begin journeys first to the outer planets; then to the stars. These journeys would take lifetimes, but in time man might colonize many other solar systems.

Then, possibly, sometime in the future, some such asteroid-starship may encounter another — manned by non-humans. Dr. Asimov believes that any race capable of maintaining a stable culture over many generations of being closed-in between stars will be sociologically advanced enough to accept peaceful contact with other such races; from this cross-exchange of ideas will come a true, lasting Galactic Empire.

This lecture was sponsored by LSC.



Photo by Gary DeBardi  
Dr. Isaac Asimov spoke to an enthusiastic audience in Kresge Wednesday night.

# Grading: taming of the screw

By Alan Makowski

From the pure numerical marks of early years to the present Freshman pass-fail evaluations, the grading system at the Institute has generally mirrored a liberalization in educational philosophy.

During the first twenty-odd years of MIT's existence only percentage grades were given. With a normal course load of seven to ten classes, the average grades on tests ran from fifty to sixty. 1877 saw the supplementation of this system with letter grades: an H designated a percentage of ninety or above, seventy-five to ninety merited a C, while a P represented a score of fifty to seventy-five. Below fifty percent was considered failing, with the corresponding F.

The system was radically adjusted in the 1890's. the H was dropped, while the grade L was added to signify a low pass. A new mark, FF, was adopted to record an absolute failure (below forty percent), while a single F would entitle the student to take another final. Satisfactory performance would then entitle him to credit for the course.

Few changes were then made until after World War I, a period of flux for many American universities. Professor Leicester Hamilton, who has taught here since the 1910's, relates, "There were many changes in staff and curriculum following the war. Previously Tech graduates had held most of the faculty positions. Then new people began arriving, bringing new ideas. In addition, the burden of graduate school education in science shifted from German to American universities." The result was two major changes in the grading system during the twenties.

Abolition of the L mark, coupled with the re-instatement of the H, occurred in 1921. Many of the faculty were dissatisfied, though, and a committee was formed in the late twenties to review the new system. Their research revealed that roughly half of the grades given were P's; their recommendation was to re-establish the L. To quote from the minutes, "Our grading system is literal and should be so used. As re-defined, our scale seems to correspond, approximately, with the following percentages: H - 90, C - 80, P - 70, L - 60, F - 50, and FF - 40 and below.

Professor Isadore Amdur adds some insight as to how the system worked. "The conditional pass (F) was used when the instructor felt that exterior condition affected a student's performance on a final. The second exam would confirm or reject your feeling." Second exams were given the following March or September. In addition, incompletes could be given in such courses as

labs, should the professor have felt that the submission of one or two tardy assignments would justify granting credit.

Elaborating on another facet of grading, Professor Edwin Gilliland discussed the importance of keeping the averages on quizzes between fifty and eighty. "If the average is too low or too high, the test is almost useless for evaluating student performance. Instructors expected a distribution resembling a probability curve." A last important function concerned freshman performance. After mid-terms, freshman advisors were sent informal grades from the registrar's office. Not added to the official record, the grades were used to help the advisor and the student evaluate his performance.

A minor change occurred in the early fifties. While MIT had stayed with its HCPL system, an increasing number of universities were shifting to the ABCD system. Problems involving the interchange of transcripts with other schools developed ("Write back to MIT and find out what the hell an H is!"), so the Institute opted for a new system in 1951. ABCDE replaced HCPLF; F replaced FF as the failing grade. The change was purely grammatical

and reflected no new shift in grading policy.

The most important discussions of grading philosophy began in the early sixties. Students complained that although professors knew their cums to two or three significant figures, there was too little interaction between undergraduates and their instructors. As a result of this discussion, six or seven years ago almost all seminars shifted to pass-fail grades.

Other changes in policy have come within the past couple of years.

Looking back, there have been two significant trends these past ten years, trends that may result in future changes. More and more science courses, for example, 6.47, an introductory computer course, are being offered with pass-fail grades. And the regular letter grades have been rising steadily, from 60 percent A's and B's in 1963 to 72 percent last spring. The number of F's remained constant.

Do these trends predict important shifts in the future? A later article will discuss some of the current proposals initiated by both student and faculty groups.

## Announcements.

\* Interviews and election for Undergraduate Finance Board Chairman will be held at 2 pm Sunday in Room W20-401 of the Student Center. All candidates should sign up with the Student Government Secretary (Rm. 401) for an interview appointment. Questions should be directed to Richard Moen, Finboard Chairman, at x2892.

\* Nominations for Stewart Awards should be submitted to the Institute Committee Office, Room W20-401, or to Harold Federow at East Campus. Stewart Awards are given for outstanding contributions to extracurricular life at the Institute.

\* The Economics Department will sponsor a debate on Monday evening at 7 in 54-100. The topic will be "Radical Change in American Society."

\* Spring Weekend Committee announces the cancellation of Gordon Lightfoot's appearance; Dave Van Ronk will appear in his place, in concert with Janis Joplin.

\* Nominations for the Goodwin medal should be returned to the Office of the Dean of the Graduate School (3-134) before Monday, April 7. These nominations can be made by any student or faculty member. Faculty nominations should be submitted through the Head of the nominee's department of appointment; student nominations should be submitted to UAP Mike Albert (for undergraduates) or GSC President John Harkness (for graduate students). The Goodwin Medal is awarded in recognition of conspicuously effective teaching by a graduate student who is either a Teaching Assistant or an Instructor.

\* The Pot Luck Coffeehouse is featuring Joannie and Colby tonight at 8 in the Mezzanine Lounge. After tonight the Coffeehouse will be closed until April 11.

\* The MIT Resistance will meet in the East Lounge of the Student Center tomorrow at 2 pm. All are welcome.

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# Ad Hoc proposal overwhelmed Academic calendar reforms presented at SCEP forum

(continued from page 1)

against the Ad Hoc proposals. Professor Gordon Brown pointed out that the Institute was accredited in accordance to a specified course outline. He suggested offering an option of an unspecified B.S. degree or a B.S. degree in an accredited curriculum.

Professor Ithiel Pool said that he felt the faculty was not in favor of returning to a free elective system. He predicted that the departments would find themselves under a variety of pressures that might result in the reduction of the level of excellence of education.

Albert then defended some of the points. He countered that the student input at the CEP forums was not really reflected in the final formulation of the CEP proposals and that the Institute should exercise its prerogatives in choosing what it considers to be the proper curriculum for an education rather than worry about outside accreditation.

Johnson then called for an end to the debate and put the motion to a vote. The measure was overwhelmingly defeated as about 10 faculty members stood to register their vote of approval. Johnson then remarked to the students "now don't let that get you down."

The second amendment was then brought up for consideration. Professor Herbert Woodson, Burton House Master, introduced the motion which was largely

the work of two Baker House students, Mark Rockoff '69, and Steven Pincus '70. Woodson explained that the two students had completed a survey in Baker which contacted 245 students. The survey showed that 11% favored elimination of all Institute requirements, 32% favored transfer of requirements to the departmental level, 48% favored continuing the basic requirements but with new options for satisfying the chemistry requirement, and 7% favored no change at all.

Rockoff then explained to the faculty that he felt that the other proposals would undermine the science-based education at MIT. The proposals he was offering differed from present requirements mainly in the formation of a Chemistry-Biology requirement in place of the present chemistry requirement.

After a brief period of debate, Johnson called the motion to a vote. The proposals were easily defeated, by a margin of about a hundred.

After the second vote, the faculty then turned to discussion of the CEP proposals themselves. Professor Philip Morrison cautioned that the CEP recommendations should not be taken for more than what they are — specific proposals. He called for a study of more general underlying issue of the roles of students and faculty in education.

Professor Ascher Shapiro then spoke

against the CEP motion. He called it a "retrogressive adjustment" in terms of options and flexibilities. He also questioned the feasibility of developing suitable electives, particularly by next September.

The motion then came to a vote. A three-fifths majority was needed to pass the proposals. The count came to 160 in favor and 116 opposed, shy by 6 votes. An immediate revote gave totals of 166 in favor and 118 opposed. The motion fell four votes shy of three-fifths.

Albert then rose to discuss future plans. He explained that he would continue to work for changes and would hold discussions in all living groups. He also told of plans to hold debates on requirements and the advisory system and stated his intentions to hold a referendum on the requirements before the next faculty meeting.

The second of the Ad Hoc motions was then brought up. The afternoon was getting late and it was suggested that Halle withdraw the motion. Halle consulted with Albert who refused to have it withdrawn. The faculty then tabled the motion by voice vote and immediately thereafter passed the sense of faculty resolution.

The faculty then went on to hear a report of the CEP on pass-fail and extended senior-pass-fail before adjourning.

By Joseph Kashi

The relative merits of two plans to change the Institute's academic calendar were discussed at the forum on MIT's scholastic schedule sponsored by SCEP Monday.

Most of the contention centered around the so-called Jan-plan, which provides for a three week independent study period in January. In addition, under the Jan-plan, final examinations for the first term would be held before Christmas. Student participation in the independent study period would be optional; academic credit would not be given. The faculty would be asked to provide guidance for students during this period, recommending reading and/or research projects and providing consultation on problems which might arise. Semesters under the Jan-plan would be equal in length.

The present Institute format provides for a first semester which is about a week longer than the second semester in terms of actual school days. Fall registration would be within a week of Labor Day, although the academic year would be the same length. Christmas vacation would be scheduled to start later under the Jan-plan than under the present Institute calendar.

During the forum, some students felt that independent study efforts would be completely wasted. These

students stated that they felt that students would not take advantage of the opportunities provided under the plan. However, it appeared that the idea of independent study would be more acceptable to a number of the dissenting students if provisions for a more structured study period were made.

## Extended reading period

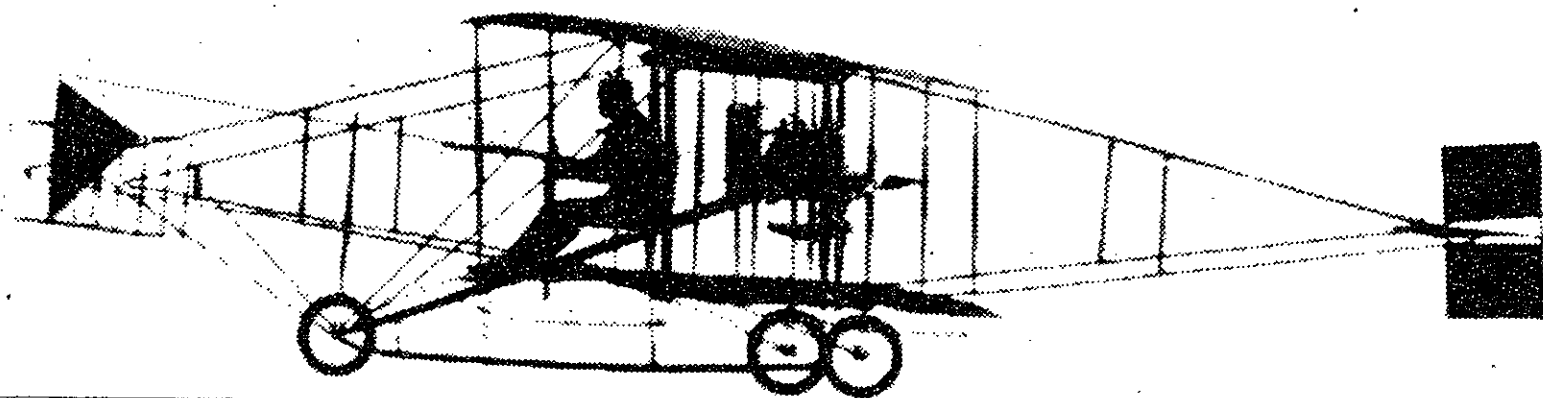
Under Plan 1, first semester classes would end before Christmas vacation, but reading period and examinations would follow Christmas vacation. Reaction to this was predominantly negative, for it reduced January to a long reading period. No one seemed really interested in having finals right after Christmas vacation. Independent study did seem to interest many people, but most of the speakers had reservations about the plan. Some thought that the faculty might not be present in a sufficient number to make independent study successful. Questions regarding pass-fail options, registrations for the optional study period, and the possibility of receiving credit for the work were also raised.

Both plans call for two-day vacations in October, November, February, and April. The usual Christmas and Spring vacations are also included. In addition, these plans call for a longer time between exams and second term registration. Plan 1 calls for a lengthened reading and exam period for both terms, while plan 2 (the Jan-plan) makes provisions for a longer study period only during the second term.

## classifieds

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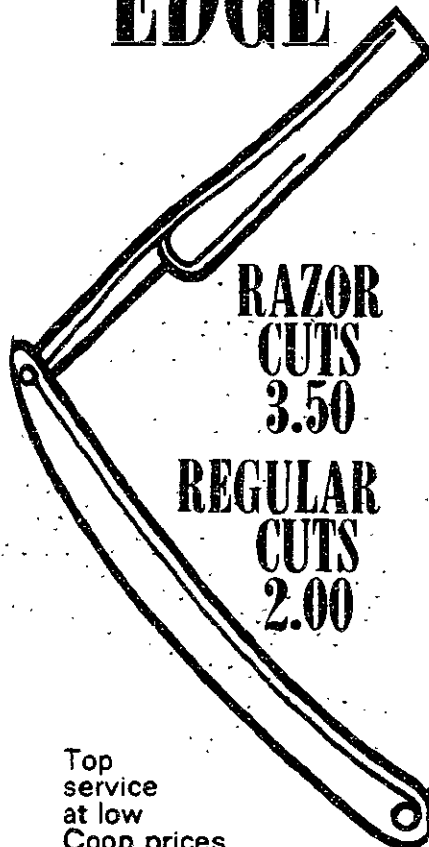
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# Time constants for change

Many people lost at the faculty meeting Wednesday. Mike Albert's proposal to abolish Institute requirements was defeated, of course, as was the other student proposal offered by Mark Rockoff and Steven Pincus. The CEP proposal, which represented years of faculty effort, lost too. The proposal to form a joint committee to study the advisory system was lost for at least a month when it was tabled. The biggest loser of all, however, will be the entire Institute community if mistrust has been spawned which will prevent future accord between students and faculty on Institute policies.

At the heart of the problem lies the different time scales seen by students and faculty. The faculty sees change over a period of years. A student must spend over half his "lifetime" at the Institute merely learning his way around; the period of time during which he can effectively promote change is rarely more than a year. Change postponed is easily construed to be change opposed.

Thus, when the faculty voted to table the proposal for a committee to study the advisory system, it appeared to some students to be unwilling to even discuss the issue. A subsequent motion to the effect that the faculty considered the problem important and worthy of consideration was passed, but it gave nothing concrete to those students who seek an improvement in the situation. Although it was not generally known at the time, the CEP had already planned to discuss the matter Monday.

Although the faculty did a very poor public relations job for itself at the meeting, the reasons behind its actions are not incomprehensible. By the time the motion to establish a committee to examine the advisory system came to a vote, it was late and the faculty was restless. In addition, the motion presented required that the committee report next month and that the changes it recommended be implemented in September of this year. This time scale is far more rapid than that to which the faculty is accustomed. This, combined with the fact that it was late, created a mood in which it seemed to the faculty appropriate to postpone action; after all, a month is virtually nothing in the

time scale of the faculty.

A far better move on the part of the faculty would have been to propose an amendment to drop the September implementation clause and agree to establish the committee. As things stand now, the student body did not get one concrete piece of action out of the meeting.

One of the few significant speeches of the afternoon was made by Professor Philip Morrison. We sincerely hope that he was correct when he said that the vote on the Institute requirements was only that and was not a vote on some of the larger issues of educational philosophy which many people feel were tied to the requirements issue. We also hope that his call for a massive study of the major issues concerning the educational policies of the Institute, which was apparently seconded by President Johnson, will not be tossed aside.

One other issue which was made apparent Wednesday was the need for *organized* student input in decisions such as those about requirements. The faculty is understandably confused when it is confronted with four different student proposals, none of which has the clear support of the whole student body, in the space of two months, in addition to one from within its own ranks which has been two years in preparation. The faculty as a whole is probably not yet used to student participation in such matters, and it is not surprising that a fear of being stampeded by a small group of students might arise and breed a reluctance to attempt major reform.

Likewise, it is not surprising that students might mistake the caution which results from faculty unease for intransigence.

Much can be done if both sides will try to look at themselves through the eyes of the other. There are changes which must be made. The faculty must recognize the legitimacy of student participation in bringing about that change, provided that it is organized so as to be representative of the whole student body. Likewise, the students must give the faculty another chance to back their good intentions with concrete action.

# Footnotes\*

- 39. One senior coed to another: "At least we won't be spinsters; we'll be bachelors of science."
- 40. Our campus seems to be getting coverage from all angles. In the last week, there have been reporters from *The New York Times*, *Time* and *Playboy*. The latter was doing some preliminary interviewing for an upcoming campus survey.
- 41. It has been noted that the day the deans' office abolished parietals was the 69th day of the year.
- 42. Howie Sigal, newly-elected member of 71 excomm and editor of the 71 newsletter, was overheard remarking resignedly that for the past year he's been "pushing Papa Duck"—now he's going to have to start pushing Ray Huey.
- 43. UAP Mike Albert spent a good portion of his first day in office informing callers who wanted to know the following weekend's mixer schedule that the MIT student government was no longer the organization to which such questions should be directed.



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# Letters to The Tech

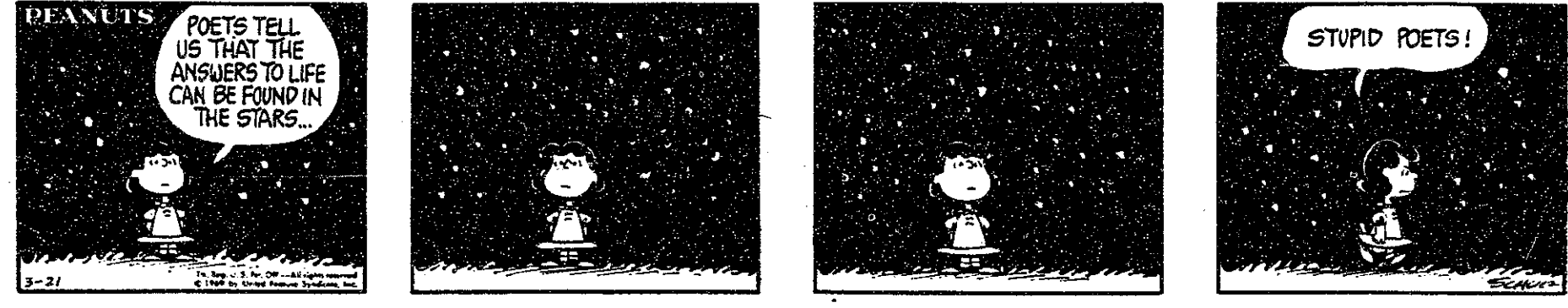
**UAP reaction**  
To the Editor:  
At the start of yesterday's faculty meeting, I gave a short speech which included three key ideas: First, that the student input to the faculty on the question of requirements was not great enough for the faculty to adequately access either the CEP notion, or the one from the Ad Hoc Committee. (My feeling was that neither of these should have been voted upon until all involved groups, especially the students, made clear their feelings. This can only be done through a discussion of all the relevant issues followed by a referendum on the question.)  
Second, that what was essential was that the faculty convey to students the rationale behind their vote on the requirements proposals.  
And third, that the question at hand was a pedagogic one and that initial dissent or support should be based on pedagogic arguments.  
I now see that in some ways I may have inadvertently clouded the issues — if so I am sorry. The

change being sought is to my mind practical, implementable and by no means fundamental. At this time all that is effectively being sought is that the Institute recognize that students are individuals and therefore require individualized (personalized) programs.  
I can not help but feel that the defeat of the CEP proposal reflected something other than a pedagogic concern. It seems instead that for many the critical question is what role students should play vis-a-vis their own education and environment. My own views on this are clear: people should be responsible for the decisions relevant to their lives. In fact, if we are to have a free, functional school, the structures we employ might be expected to oblige students to accept this type of responsibility.  
With regard to the long range effects of the proposed changes — they will not of necessity alter the Institute in a large way. At the same time, however, such changes would have a positive effect on the consciousness and perspective of

both faculty and students. This effect would manifest itself in a move toward further change which, after a time, might become fundamental in scope. This would seem by all odds to be "healthy" and beneficial.  
In order to facilitate a dialogue the Student Government will initiate a set of debates in various living groups about the issues involved. It is hoped that both the faculty and administration viewpoint would be represented in these debates. Further if possible we will schedule a debate for Kresge a week before the next student faculty meeting. Then, the issues having been aired, we will hold a student faculty referendum.  
In essence, the faculty has taken a vote effecting the "working conditions" of students. They have in fact even neglected to seek large scale inputs vis-a-vis student opinion on the issue. I wonder, in conclusion, whether the faculty would appreciate it if students voted upon the faculty's working conditions in a similar manner.  
Mike Albert, UAP

**Reaction to "racism"**  
To the Editor:  
I wish to make some observations in regard to Milton Dailey's letter in Friday's issue of *The Tech* which raised serious questions over the good faith of the MIT administration.  
It is probably impossible for anyone of a white, middle-class background to fully appreciate the problems facing black Americans today, both political and social. Nonetheless, members of the white community who consider themselves concerned, responsible citizens have attempted to deal with the problems. Some segments of the black community have reacted negatively towards these efforts. For a number of reasons, perhaps to assuage guilt feelings, many white liberals have tried to be accommodating and divine the nature of the black community's desires. However, it has been clear for a long time that there is no single Black Programme. Mr. Dailey wants the assistance of whites, while other black groups shun white involvement. I see no purpose in jumping from one set of views to another without some kind of intervening analysis. It profits us but little to act without thinking.  
At MIT, we have a tradition of successfully applying the scientific

method. We ought to make use of this ability in attacking our social problems. No harm can come of putting our heads together. We could benefit a great deal by trying to see what courses of action will best achieve our ends, rather than losing all perspective and hurling epithets at one another.  
Mr. Dailey says that MIT is a racist institution, and that the administration is deliberately dragging its feet in implementing the agreed-upon objectives specified by the BSU. The word *racist* has been used so much that its meaning is unclear. If Mr. Dailey would have us believe that the specific policies of MIT are biased against the black student, then I must dissent. Surely men like President Johnson and Dr. Wiesner cannot be lumped wholesale with the likes of Wallace and Rockwell. It is conceivable, however, that the administration is not competent in certain areas of understanding. It is also possible that the administration is confused by the variety of conflicting and competing opinions expressed by prominent members of the black community. It could be that certain individuals have deliberately blocked progress on some of the measures. Still, we have very few facts before us, other than Mr. Dailey's accusations, all of which may well be true.  
The MIT community is honor-bound to support and assist the BSU in achieving the objectives previously agreed upon. Until there is evidence to support Mr. Dailey's devil theory, I propose that we try to examine the substantive reasons behind his dissatisfaction; a general clearing of the air is certainly in order. What we will need, above all, is a sense of reasoned compassion, coupled with a firm desire to act out of knowledge. Mindless passion seems to be the rule these days. I hope



(Please turn to page 5)



# Letters to The Tech

(continued from page 4)

we at MIT are capable of bypassing it.  
Herb Goodman '69

## Black employee

To the Editor:

As one of the too few Black employees at MIT, I feel it is necessary to remind the Personnel Office and the MIT community as a whole of its responsibility to the Black communities of Boston and Cambridge. As one of the largest organizations in the greater Boston area hiring both skilled and unskilled personnel, MIT must lead the way in the field of opening its doors, publicly, to the Black citizens of Boston. Merely being non-discriminatory in its hiring practices is not enough. When job openings are not made known, specifically, to members of the Black communities, only half the job is being done.

MIT must triple its efforts to inform members of the Black communities that jobs are open here, what the qualifications of the jobs are, etc. Other large firms in this area are sending representatives into the Black communities to interview, on the spot. MIT must take this step.

Especially as an educational institution, MIT must actively recruit Black people to fill jobs, for what good is an education, be it professional or secretarial, if it cannot be utilized? It is hypocritical to offer an education to Black students, but not to actively recruit Black employees. Equal effort must be made in both these areas.

As initial steps, the personnel office might make extra efforts to send recruiters into the Black community to inform its members that there are jobs open at MIT. Advertisements could be broadcasted over Station WILD, Boston's Black radio station, listing possible job opportunities. Notices could be sent through the mail to various organizations in the Black community concerned with employment informing them that openings exist at MIT and that all efforts will be made to assist Black people in obtaining these jobs. These are only a few of many ways in which MIT could practice what it preaches.

MIT must take these steps to assure Black people that we are welcome here, and that a great effort will be made to fit the proper jobs to the right people. I believe that this is the duty of every organization within the borders of the United States, and MIT could and should be doing far more in this area.

Lyn A. Levy  
Nutrition and Food Science

## Innisfree critic

To the Editor:

The March issue of Innisfree contains an angry condemnation of MIT, of our contemporary technological culture, and even, it seems, of the age of enlightenment. The author, Professor William Thompson, formerly of the MIT Humanities Department and now at York University in Toronto, replies on such clichés as "lust for power," "culture of power," and "sense of mastery" when referring to us.

MIT needs criticism, we want to learn how to be better, but insults have no value to us. When Thompson says, "MIT training thus fits its students for their future lives like beggars who maim their children so that they can become successful beggars," he is insulting—not criticizing—us.

I am not the most competent person to reply to the diatribe, and ordinarily, I would not do so. The author, however, selects me for the job by quoting my remarks out of their original context. When he quotes me as saying "US Steel, etc." (from an article in Time a few years ago) and ignores the context, he conceals from his readers that "to run the US" meant that MIT wants its students to go out and rectify some of the very faults of

society for which Thompson reviles MIT.

The last five years I have spent all my time working for MIT undergraduates, trying to help them. I haven't accomplished as much as I hoped to, but I keep on trying. I have not uncovered any malign and subtle influence around here which distorts the student's character, nor have I found any professor who sets out to maim students. If MIT has faults, they are human faults. Men capable of putting the interests of the whole community ahead of their own can rectify these faults. Besides selflessness only persistent hard work is required.

The style of Thompson's article is as turgid as that of Adolf Hitler. Compare, for instance, the confused and abusive condemnation of a few of our buildings with the urbane and penetrating thrusts of S.E. Rasmussen in his book "Experiencing Architecture." (Professor Thompson will be chagrined to learn that the MIT Press published Rasmussen's work in 1959.) Thompson puts so many inconsistent perjorative together, that it is hard to figure out just what he is most against.

Judging from his views on alchemy and the Enlightenment, Thompson is probably against TODAY, and is a medievalist in heart as well as mind. Therefore, we may ask: would he have liked the fourteenth century any better? Or would the filth, disease, and tyrannies of that age have made him long for the still earlier days of King Solomon? I suspect that they would have. I further suspect he would have become disenchanted with the biblical "land of milk and honey," and that he would continue to regress, ever backwards, until in the ages before history began. His unhappiness would then be directed at the height of the trees, the variegation of the foliage, and the nuts—which, alas, are not so sweet as in the golden age.

Professor Thompson complains that no one listened to him. How loudly did he speak, how often and to whom? The only time I was in a room together with him, I found his remarks helpful. It is a pity he chose to find mere

support for his prejudices in my statement. What I said was that man has achieved powers similar to those which ancient peoples ascribed to their gods, therefore, man needs for his own survival to become, not god-like, but truly good. I still think so.

It will be obvious to those who read the article that Thompson wilfully overlooks the efforts that we at MIT make to help society throw off the evils which he blames us for creating. But his oversights reveal his prejudices: he doesn't acknowledge who first pointed out the potential danger of polluting the upper atmosphere by the exhaust from high-flying aircraft, or who established the connection between the Army's well and the Denver earthquakes. The people who brought such problems to his attention are concerned and involved technologists, many from MIT.

Thompson says a great deal about pollution. It would be unfair to expect him to know all the technical facts of pollution at first hand; he wasn't trained for this. But it is not unfair to expect him to join with other responsible men who are trying to make society better. There is one kind of pollution which supports all the others. It is the pollution of the communication channels—about the causes and origins of which he, as a professor of literature, is ideally trained; and about which he could, if he would, do something. I refer, of course, to endless displays of sentimentality and violence on television; I refer to meretricious advertising. By what contortion of his imagination could he blame this on MIT? None. But professors of literature can form the attitudes of their students toward the world; and professors who, like Thompson, preach that the world is beyond salvation convince their students that nothing matters. From this, an attitude of social irresponsibility follows quickly. We may therefore expect that television-script and advertising-copy writers, conditioned to write pap for money, will emerge from Thompson's classroom.

George E. Valley, Jr.  
Professor of Physics

## IRISH LIBERATE BLDG. 54



Photo by George Flynn

MIT's first building take-over took place Monday (St. Patrick's Day) as the "St. Patrick's Commune" made camp in the lobby of the Green Building.

The "Commune," a group of about eight students and one dog, decorated the west lobby with green and white signs informing passers-by that the building had been "liberated." The take-over occurred around 9 pm.

Dean Solomon '72, a spokesman for

the Commune, said that "the campus must be made aware of the plight of the Irish." He said the Commune demanded that the Institute admit 100 Irish students each year.

The protesters, most of whom had painted their noses green, passed the evening imbibing a green alcoholic beverage of undetermined contents. "Green beer," they said.

## NSF scholars choose MIT; only Harvard rates higher

The Graduate School Office has released the following figures concerning National Science Foundation fellowships:

Of the 1,929 NSF graduate fellowships awarded to begin in September 1969, 205 of the winners will come to MIT. As usual, Harvard is first in this category, expecting 277 fellowship holders. Stanford is third with 183, followed by the University of California at Berkeley (164), Princeton (99), and

Caltech (85).

With the 57 MIT students who will continue into their second year of awards given last year, this brings the total to 262.

The traineeship program, although reduced about ten per cent from last year, will again bring 143 students to the Institute, which is probably the highest total in the nation. A traineeship is awarded to the Institute, which selects the students.

## Portnoy's Complaint Philip Roth

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—PAUL CARROLL  
Book Week, Chicago Sun-Times

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## rock...

# Burritos' country flavor just right

By Bob Gross

Country music is breaking into the rock market. Several established country artists have recently released rock-influenced LP's, and country-rock groups are popping up everywhere.

The Flying Burrito Brothers' first album, just out on A&M, is great for those who already dig country music or those who are willing to give it a try. (Don't be surprised if you find yourself liking it.)

Most of you out there probably know that the group is made up of a bunch of ex-Byrds: Gram Parsons, Chris Hillman, Mike Clark (the present drummer, although he is not on the record), with Chris Ethridge on bass, and Sneaky Pete on the pedal steel guitar. When the Burritos played at the Tea Party last month they were well accepted, but I was disappointed to see keyboard man Parsons play rhythm guitar all night. I happily found that not true on the album.

*The Guilted Palace of Sin* is a country album with little bits of rock thrown in. It opens with "Christine's Tune" which incorporates some good steel guitar work. Here the riff is straight rock with fuzztone—but done on the steel guitar. The next cut, "Sin City," continues the message about the dangers of sin. These two songs bring the country message to rock people (see below). Some good bass work here. Although some of Ethridge's bass lines seem extravagant on record, they add excitement during a live performance. Gram plays piano on this cut, too.

"Do Right Woman" and "Dark End of the Street" are the only two cuts not written by the group. "Woman" has the typical catchy chorus that urges you to sing along. Country lyrics are not "heavy" but they are worth listening to for their emotion. Learn them, and sing along. "Dark End" sounds like an old Everly Brothers' disc, with full

sounding production and arrangement.

Conveying the rock message to the country folk (see above) is "My Uncle," a little song about the draft. "I don't know how much I owe my uncle/ But I suspect it's more than I can pay."

Side two opens with "Wheels"—again using fuzz on the steel guitar, this time with some nice sustained parts similar to "Anywhere USA" (listen to WCOP). "Jaunita" reminds me of some old Marty Robbins' songs—"I don't know what I've done and I'm feelin' so ashamed."

"Hot Burrito 1 & 2" are sung by Gram. "No.1" is country-influenced pop, backed with a rich-sounding organ by Gram and moving piano by Chris Ethridge. "No.2" reminds me a lot of the Buffalo Springfield on *Last Time Around*. The intro sounds like "On the Way Home" and the guitar playing sounds like Steve Stills in a couple places.

Gram plays Floyd Cramer piano on "Do You Know How it Feels." The last cut is a five-minute narrative by Chris Hillman about the "Hippie Boy." Another message to the country people (reminiscent of "Open Letter to a Teenage Son").

Anyway, it's a happy album. (After all, Glen Campbell calls it "people music.") Put it on when you're working and sing along. Or just listen and enjoy it.

Comment: Did you ever think about the music of Memphis and Nashville? Memphis is the center for the Stax-Volt type of blues-soul music, and Nashville cats are white country musicians. The two styles reflect black and white attitudes to the same Tennessee-Southern environment.

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And speaking of time, our employment representative will be on your campus March 25. Make an appointment to see him through your Placement Office. Or write to Gary Cadwallader, Corporate Director of Personnel, Computer Technology, Inc., 65 E. South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois—60601.



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## MIT Symphony to perform

The MIT Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of David Epstein, Assistant Professor of Music at MIT, will preform tomorrow night at 8:30 pm in Kresge Auditorium. Soloist Helena Costa will make her Boston debut in a performance of Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 21 in C major, K. 467. Other works to be heard are Rossini's Overture to "The Italian Girl in Algiers" and Bartok's Dance Suite.

A major composition in Bartok's

mature style, the Dance Suite was written in 1923 to commemorate the joining of the two Hungarian cities Buda and Pest. In style and compositional approach, the work resembles in large part the later and more popular of Bartok's music. It has remained one of his less well-known and performed works, however, having last been played in Boston in 1953.

The leading pianist of Portugal, Miss Costa is an outstanding interpreter of Bach and Mozart. She has performed with distinguished artists of our time, among them Pablo Casals, Edwin Fischer, Igor Markevitch, Pierre Fournier, and Zara Nelsova.

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# Talking Rock

By Bill Serovy

The entertainment attractions at Spring Weekend are reasonable choices. They will satisfy, but they won't generate the excitement that the Jefferson Airplane did last year.

Janis Joplin just isn't that great, for one thing. If it hadn't been for some over-enthusiastic promotion managers and a gullible audience, Janis might have developed into one of the best blues singers around. As it happened, she has become a very good, very raunchy, rock 'n' roll belter—and that's all. Willie Mae Thornton needs no imitators, but we could use a chick with her soul—with her own distinctive difference, of course. Janis Joplin sounds like a lot of good singers without really being as good as any of them.

It was inevitable with the notices she got. Did she actually believe them? It looks as if she did—and committed artistic suicide at the same time. Nobody, but nobody, is as good as everyone went around saying she was. If Janis didn't live up to expectations, it's partly the fault of the hype campaign she got—but it's also partly her fault for not seeing the hand-writing on the wall.

It's a fun pastime to set up a cult of greatness, as it were, in any field. Picking the best guitarist, drummer, etc., can be fun if one doesn't attach any importance to the results. (I greatly admire both Ginger Baker and Keith Moon, for example, but neither one could cut the mustard with the other's group.)

Girl singers? Janis and Grace are mentioned most often, and probably deservedly so; neither of them is Tina Turner, but who'd want another Tina Turner anyway? She's great being unique. Laura Nyro writes the way she sees it, you can tell, but her singing isn't much. Judy Collins has a nice, operatic voice, but shows so little emotion ("Marat-Sade" is a conspicuous exception) that her best songs are generally frothy, lightweight stuff.

The joker in the pack of rock's girls is Jools Driscoll. While she makes mistakes, she sings with enough gusto to assure you that she does indeed have feminine characteristics. In comparison, Judy Collins hasn't reached puberty yet, while Janis Joplin is a truck driver.

Tom Rush has been here lots of times before. He's okay, but will he set the audience jumping? Tom Rush is essentially muzak for college people—Guy Lombardo for the under-25 set. Anyway, people generally don't go to rock 'n' roll concerts to get stimulated. They go to be lulled into a sense of security and familiarity, and that's a damn shame, because rock 'n' roll can move mountains.

Gordon Lightfoot isn't going to come, but Dave van Ronk is. He

doesn't amuse me, but I suspect he isn't supposed to. Is he original? Maybe. I don't much care. He's boring, and that's worse than being bad.

That leaves Chuck Berry, one of the exciting performers of rock 'n' roll. He's been turning on audiences for 13 years now (he's been turning on MIT beer blasts for almost that long, it seems). Familiarity may breed contempt with the old master, but he deserves better. Chuck Berry is one of the great groovers, and this year's beer blast ought to be a rocker. Ah, there's no need to worry; Berry's always a gas.

What have we got, then? Spring Weekend will be a tame little orgasm for those who are intimidated by the frenzy a really good group can generate—a group like the Who, the Rascals, or Creedence Clearwater Revival (I'd still like to see the Rascals at a beer blast one of these years). So things look okay, but not great. At least it's not the Vanilla Fudge.

By Fred Campling  
The Mezzanine Lounge of the Student Center was packed Tuesday night for a talk on "New Kinds of Old Cities" which was given by the developer of one of America's few "new towns."

James Rouse, a lawyer and mortgage banker by profession, exhibited unabashed optimism concerning the possibilities for our cities, including Columbia, Maryland, a city which he built halfway between Baltimore and Washington, D.C.

Columbia, whose present population of three thousand is 15 per cent black, is open to lower-middle income residents, and although many Columbians work elsewhere, Rouse envisions an economically independent city of 100,000 when the construction is completed. Before beginning the physical planning of Columbia, Rouse assembled a group of fourteen doctors, psychologists, teachers, and clergymen to help define the new town's goals; their influence is reflected in such radical features as an ecumenical

church center, and an elementary school with team teaching and no grades.

Rouse described the zoning for Columbia as a "real political wrench," especially in conservative and largely rural Howard County, which voted for George Wallace in the 1964 presidential primary. After purchasing 10 per cent of the county's land, Rouse had to overcome a newly-elected Republican administration committed to preventing urban encroachment.

In addition to the J. Rouse Company, which is building Columbia, Rouse had formed the American City Corporation, which hopes to contract with existing cities to analyze their problems and propose solutions. He stated flatly that these problems are "definable, specific, understandable, and correctable,"

and that it is only a widespread pessimism which prevents their solution. City administrators who picture themselves fighting infinite battles with no ultimate victory possible are, according to Rouse, no more sensible than a bridge builder who doesn't expect to reach the other side of the river.

Rouse criticized present approaches as patchwork measures without goals, which only compound existing problems. He attacked the building of new rapid-transit systems, which are in the works for many cities, as billion-dollar straitjackets for cities where many people are already "disemployed and disliving." Rouse's new corporation does have prospective clients in "an old city with about 600,000 people," but he would not name the city.

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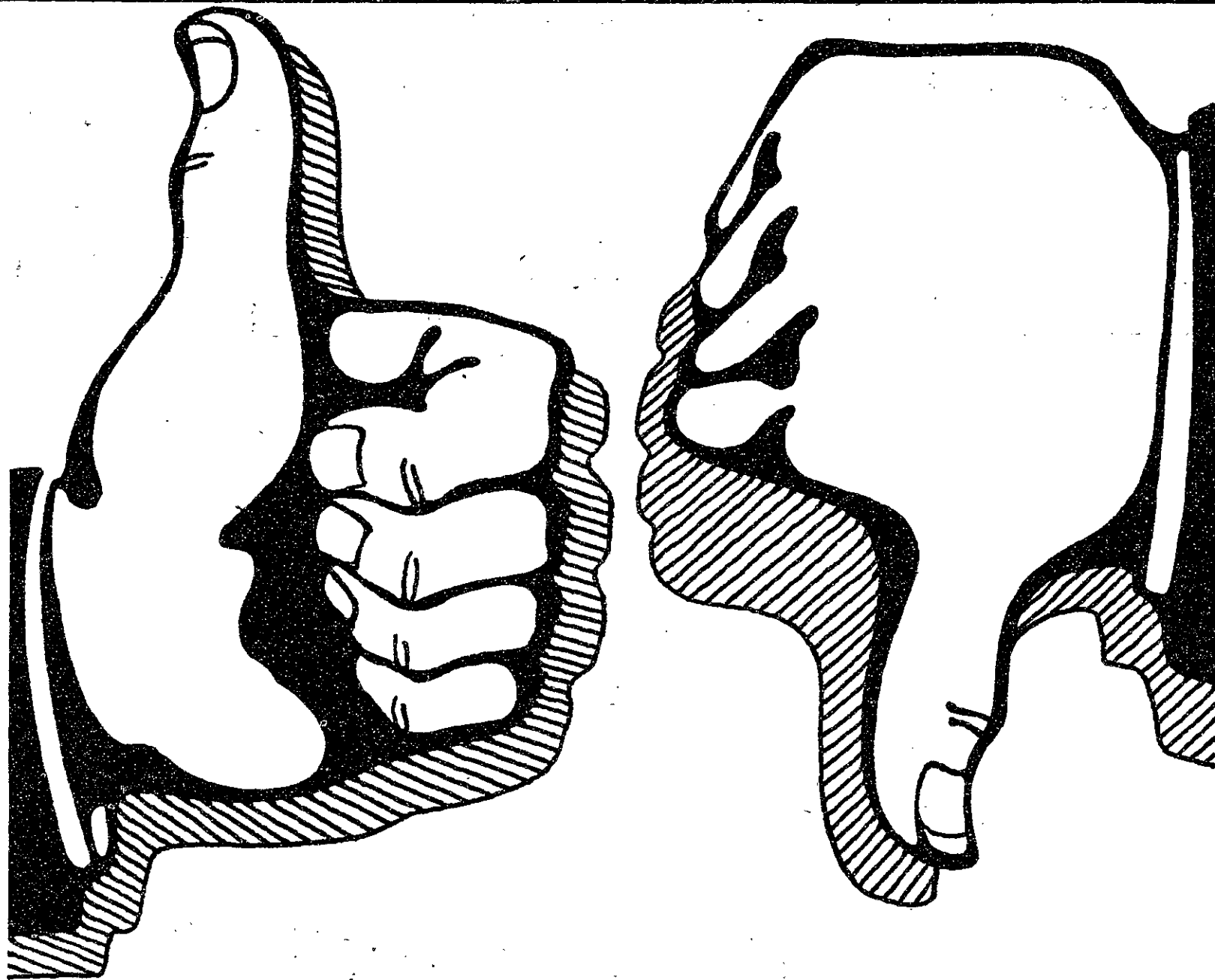
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College Relations

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This new group of young Puerto Rican actors will present a recital collage which includes songs, poetry, pantomime, and projection of slides about the Lanes uprising for Puerto Rico's independence in the 1860's. Brief interpretations will be given in English for the non-Spanish speaking.

Date: March 21 and 22 at 7:30 pm in Haydn Hall, 685 Comm. Ave., Boston University. Donation: \$1.50.

There will also be a 27 minute film about the poetry of the great Spanish poet, Federico Garcia Lorca.

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## New coach and starters will dominate baseball prospects

By Jay Zager

Rockwell Cage does not remind anyone of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Or Winter Haven. Or even St. Petersburg. But even the most casual glance into the Cage on any weekday afternoon reveals that spring training spans many miles. For while major league players and prospects bask in the Florida sun, MIT's varsity nine prepares for the coming season in long practice sessions under the cold and bleak New England sky.

In Jack Barry's final season as varsity baseball coach, the Tech squad finished at a respectable 11-12 record. The season was highlighted by a 4-3 victory over Greater Boston League champion Harvard and a 4-3 record in GBL play.

Missing from that squad are five of the nine starters, including graduating seniors Jim Reid, who led the club with an average of .317, captain Rick Young, and Bob Kiburz. Sophomore centerfielder Ron Kole is spending the term on co-op, and pitcher-third baseman Bruce Wheeler, who not only set the all time MIT game won record with 6, but who was named as the MVP in the GBL is at Princeton.

Consequently, first year coach Fran O'Brian has promised some new faces on this year's team. The only returning starters are catcher Rich Freyberg '70, shortstop Lee Bristol '69 (who is also this year's captain), and left fielder Jeff Weissman '69. John Compton '70, who played in the outfield last year, has been returned to second base, a position he played as a freshman. He will be helped by Dan Kelly '71.

Bob Gerber '70, who served as backup catcher last year, will get the nod at first base. Coach O'Brian is counting heavily on the sophomore crop to fill the remaining spots in the team. There is a three way battle at third base between Minot Cleveland, Mike Goldman, and Tom Pipal. In the outfield Coach O'Brian will select his starters from among sophomores Bob Dresser, Paul Sedgewick, Bill Preese, Mark Scher, and junior Julian James.

However, the key to a strong season is in a team's pitching, and it is here where the loss of Wheeler will be felt. The only returning starter is senior Dave Dewitte. Dewitte, a hard throwing right-hander who was 4-4 last year with 43 strikeouts in 48 innings, will

form the nucleus of the staff. As of now, he remains the only definite starter on the club.

Other pitchers who will see action this year are sophomores Pat Montgomery, Steve Rock, and Charles Fogelson, and seniors Mike Neschleba and Steve Pease. Pease is an ex-softball pitcher whose unorthodox underhand delivery has yet to be tested. Neschleba was on the team last year as an infielder and has never pitched for MIT.

After the usual Southern trip the GBL season will begin with a game against BC, a team Tech has never beaten. With a schedule that includes nine games in the first two weeks, Coach O'Brian will get an early indication of this year's prospects.

## Racquetmen end season at 8-7

By Roger Dear

The varsity squash finished its 1968-69 season with a respectable 8-7 slate. The season in general offered few surprises, save the racquetmen's upset victory over Williams. The perennially powerful teams had no problem in defeating the racquetmen, while teams of comparable strength were usually



Photo by Jon Borschow  
Jon Fricker '69 returns a hard shot in recent varsity match.

unable to stop the engineers.

Geoff Hallock '69 compiled the best individual record over the season, winning ten of his fifteen contests. Geoff began the season in the six slot and rapidly moved to the number two position where he remained 'til the end of the season. Geoff's most impressive wins were over Williams, Princeton, and Yale. He also gave Penn's number one

man, Soencer Burke, a tough battle before succumbing in five games of the first round of the national championships. Geoff also won the tournament between all varsity players which is held annually at the end of the season.

Bob McKinley '70 had the extremely difficult job of playing against the top men from every other team. Bob, who was elected captain of next year's team, amassed a 5-9 record.

Manny Weiss '70, Steve Gottlieb '71, and Steve Cross '71, all lettermen who will be back next year, compiled identical individual records of eight wins and seven losses. Manny played mostly in the three and four positions, Gottlieb in the two and three slots, while Cross shifted between numbers five and six.

Phil Scoggan '69, this year's team captain, had a 6-4 record before he was called back into the Marines and missed the last five matches. Phil played in the four, five, and six slots over the season.

Seniors Colbert Reisz, Bob Metcalfe, and Jon Fricker compiled records of 6-8, 8-4, and 6-7 respectively to round out the squad's individual tallies.

Intercollegiate champion Harvard and national champion Anil Nayar next visited the DuPont courts and walked away with an easy 9-0 win. The next match was played without Bob McKinley, who was ill, and everyone had to play a position higher than usual. Subsequently, the racquetmen bowed in a close match

with Dartmouth, 6-3.

The following day, with McKinley back in the line-up, the racquetmen had another good win, a 7-2 victory over Amherst.

The season itself started back in December with a resounding defeat at the hands of powerful Penn, 9-0. Penn defeated Harvard and lost only to Williams in their seasonal play. An away match at Trinity proved to be the racquetmen's first victory, and their 9-0 win evened their record at 1-1. The next weekend's matches were also split, as Army overwhelmed the racquetmen 9-0, and then Wesleyan became the racquetmen's second victim with an impressive 7-2 trouncing.

On Saturday, the racquetmen extended their winning streak to four, by defeating Adelphi 9-0 in the morning and Trinity 9-0 in the afternoon.

After intercession, the squad made a trip to New Jersey and Maryland, where they lost an 8-1 decision to Princeton, and a 9-0 decision to Navy. With the team record now at 6-6, the racquetmen beat Stony Brook handily, 9-0. However, the engineer squad was dumped by Yale 7-2 in New Haven.

In the last match of the season, the Techmen trounced Wesleyan 8-1 for their 8-7 seasonal slate.

## Oarsmen prepare to host Columbia in season opener

By Bill Mammen

The crew will begin shortly when on April 12th the Tech heavyweights will host Columbia on the Charles River while the lightweights will travel to New Haven to compete in a triangular against Yale and Dartmouth.

Varsity coaches Jack Frailey and Gary Zwart and frosh coaches Lauren Sompayrac and Paul Wilson have been doing the best they can to prepare the engineer oarsmen for the rough season ahead.

The engineer oarsmen have been working out since the first day of the fall term in anticipation of the next few weeks. In the fall, workouts consisted of long hours of rowing in singles, pairs, and fours, and eights as well as regular calisthenics. The rowing did not stop even when the Charles froze over. The practices were transferred to the tank inside the boathouse.

When, on March 1st, the river basin was again free for rowing, the oarsmen vocation turned to shoveling snow from the path the boats travelled to the water.

All this exertion was in preparation for the next two months when the teams will meet the top collegiate crews in the country. They will row against Harvard, Princeton, Wisconsin, Yale, Northeastern, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Navy, to name a few. The highlight of the season will be the EARC Sprint Regatta on Lake Quinsigamund on May 10th. There the MIT oarsmen will be competing for national recognition.

This year's crew, spurred by the excellent showing of last year's frosh lightweights (the frosh finished third behind Harvard and Penn.) are looking forward to a good season. Harvard, as usual, will furnish the toughest competition, but the oarsmen must also look out for BU and Northeastern, who have improved lately. The lightweights should show quite a bit of improvement over last year, while the heavyweights should do just about the same.

## NRSA captures Eloranta Cup

By Pete Peckarsky

In a fitting and expected conclusion to the 1968-69 IM hockey season, NRSA captured the Eloranta Cup in the first season it was contested. The trophy is named for the late Peter J. Eloranta, 1968, who was captain of last year's NRSA team.

The game was dominated by the winner's first line which consisted of Randy Martin, left wing; Brian

Fryer, center; and Captain Ray Walsh '68, right wing. Along with left defenseman Bill Bridge and right defenseman Dave Caplan, they managed to keep the puck in Chi Phi's end of the rink about 60 to 70 per cent of the time.

The first score came at 5:39 of the first period, when Walsh came up with a loose puck behind the CP net and centered it to Ron Selinus '70. Selinus was standing

completely unmolested in front of the crease. He scored with an ice-hugging shot that eluded goalie Don Zimmerman '69.

The first period ended with the score 1-0. The standard Chi Phi tactic throughout the game was to park right wing Jim Kirtley on the NRSA blue line, and attempt to spring him behind the NRSA defensemen. This technique was unsuccessful—partly because Kirtley could not control the passes, and partly due to the outstanding play of Bridge.

At 3:23 of the second period, Walsh, who scored three points and figured in each goal, found Fryer loose in front of the CP net. Fryer flipped the puck over the goalie for the second marker.

The scoring was concluded at 12:54 of the third period when Fryer and Walsh collaborated in a mad scramble in front of the net. They slipped the puck to Caplan who slammed it home.

The final score of 3-0 actually belies the tenor of the game. Kirtley and Peter Pathak '71 each missed five or more easy shots, after faking goalie Charlie Goodrow '70 off his skates.

On Wednesday evening, the All Star game was won by Kirtley's Killers, out-scoring Berliner's Bombers 5-1. Mike Perry '69 scored all five goals for the winners, while Carl Brainard '69 netted the lone point for the losers.

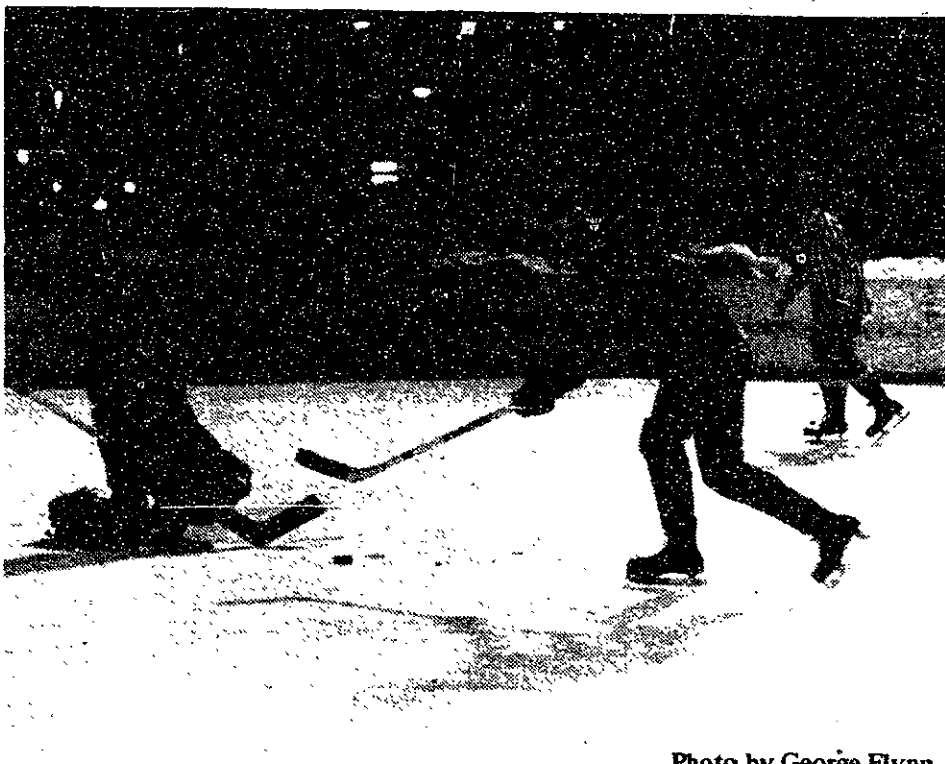


Photo by George Flynn  
Mike Perry '69 skates in on goalie Val Livada '70 in IM all-star game. Perry picked up the rebound and put the puck in the net for the first score of the game.



By George Novosielski

The Benchwarmer has appeared far too infrequently in the recent past issues of *The Tech*, and in those rare instances when it did rear its head, it all too often did not serve the purpose to which it owes its existence.

The Benchwarmer was conceived as the editorial aspect of the sports page. It was supposed to keep the individual student aware of important and sometimes controversial issues concerning athletics at MIT. However, a variety of inappropriate stories have appeared under its headline, along with an occasional good editorial.

Only five stories were printed during the first term, and none so far this term. Of those five, two were simply news stories and needed no editorial comment, thus leaving only three worthwhile Benchwarmers written this year (two on IM points, and one on providing athletic facilities for underprivileged Cambridge children).

This diet of three good Benchwarmers per term has certainly fallen short of exhausting relevant editorial-type stories. Contributing to this infrequency has been the past sports editors' hesitation to speak out on controversial matters, and the usual attitude of waiting until a Benchwarmer falls into one's lap rather than going out and grabbing the stories that are certainly there.

In an effort to better this past record, the sports department will attempt to take a close look at

MIT athletics in all its phases and to comment on these phases to the benefit of the student body. The next issue will contain the first Benchwarmer aimed at fulfilling this purpose. It will take a comprehensive look at the intramural sports program, especially at IM Council, pointing out a number of problems which exist or could develop and suggesting several ways of solving these problems.

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